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Co-Operation Means Co-Prosperity

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

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NIPPON POLICY INSPIRES CHINA, SAYS GEN. JUNG

Ex-Chungking Commander Avers Chinese Resolved to Fight Together With Japan

GIVES PRESS INTERVIEW

Numerous Officials in Chiang's Capital Reported Planning to Join Nanking

Domei

NANKING, September 1.—Lieutenant-General Jung Tzu-heng, who joined the National Government together with 20,000 subordinates and who is now commander of the provisional 10th Army corps, told newspapermen today that Japan's friendly policy has created a profound impression on the Chinese people and moulded within them a powerful determination for joint prosecution of the war until victory is won.

The former Chungking commander stated that Japan's policy also brought numerous persons within Chungking to the realization that what Japan is fighting for in this war is the emancipation of East Asia. He added that these people were waiting for a chance to escape from Chungking and to join the National Government.

Lieutenant-General Jung, who has been here since August 27 to submit a report to President Wang Ching-wei on various military matters, continued:

"I am determined to make wholehearted efforts for the realization of the ideal 'Asia for the Asiatics' pronounced by the father of the Chinese Revolution, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Ever since the declaration of war on the United States and Britain, unity within the nation has become firm. Furthermore, following the recovery of the concessions and the abrogation of extraterritoriality, China at last has been able to regain full sovereignty and to free itself from the century-old shackles of the United States and Britain.

"Upon joining the National Government, I have been able to note the deep impression made upon the Chinese people by Japan's new China policy, and note that this impression has transformed itself into a powerful determination to fight together with Japan."

He disclosed that in Chungking there are also numerous persons today who understand the sincerity behind Japan's policy toward China. He said that he had been told that these persons, however, cannot escape because of various reasons.

In conclusion, Lieutenant-General Jung voiced his determination to do his utmost to gain victory over the United States and Britain, but said it was necessary first to liquidate the enemy close to us, namely, Communists, who are the enemies of East Asiatic peace."

High Prices Hit Chungking

Domei

CANTON, September 1.—Rising prices, one of the acutest problems confronting the Chungking regime, is attributed largely to the Japanese blockade by Dr. P. H. Chang, spokesman and counsellor of the Chungking Executive Yuan, according to reports reaching here from Chungking.

The spokesman stressed that breaking through of the Japanese blockade will help considerably in solving the problem of rising prices. He further stated that inflation is the other factor responsible for rising prices. In this connection the spokesman admitted the seriousness of the situation when he said that the Chungking regime "has done everything in its power to tighten the budget which is in fact as tight as it can possibly be."

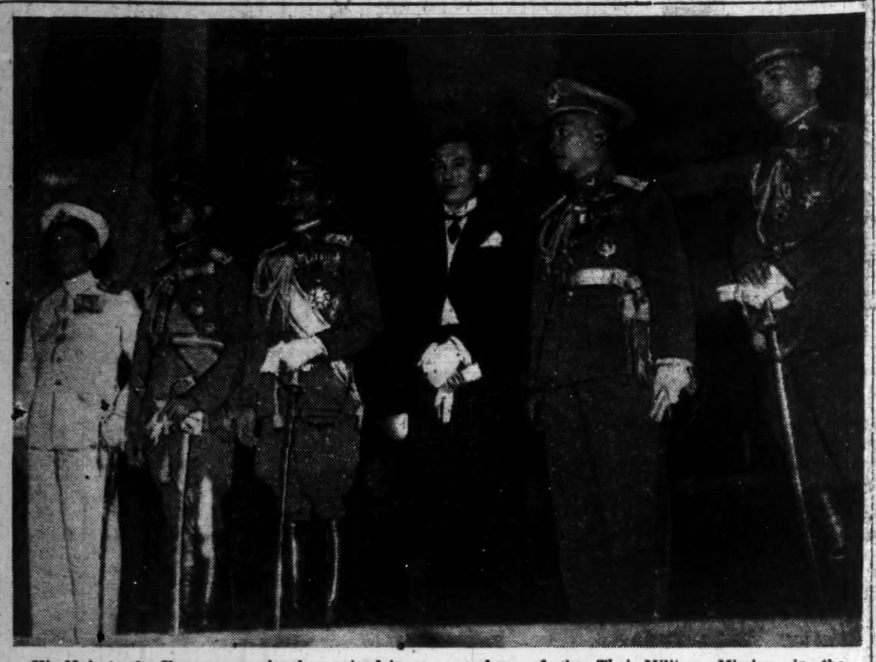
CAPTAIN KAMATA SHIFTED

Matsushima Made Press Chief of Fleet in China

Captain Keizo Matsushima was appointed Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters replacing Captain Shoichi Kamata who was transferred to an undisclosed post under date of August 31, a Shanghai report to the Mainichi on Tuesday discloses.

Captain Matsushima served in the Shanghai Incident as a staff officer of the landing party and when the Navy Press Section was formed served as a member for five years and 10 months.

Received in Audience



His Majesty the Emperor graciously received in audience Thursday morning Lieutenant-General Phichit Kriangsak-Phicit (third from left), Deputy Defense Minister of Thailand, and four other members of the Thai Military Mission, in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace. (Photo shows the Thai Military Mission at the Imperial Hotel).

ENEMIES INSTIGATED DENMARK DISORDERS

Cause of Riots Given—Germans Forced to Proclaim Martial Law in Self-Defense

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—The disturbance in Denmark was brought about by anti-Axis instigation nd the anti-Axis command hoped to cause a similar series of outbreaks throughout the German-occupied areas in Europe, D.N.B. revealed today. In disclosing the events leading up to the German proclamation of martial law in Denmark D.N.B. reported as follows:

"For the past several weeks, acts to disturb the peace in Denmark had been increasing at a terrific rate. Danes and Britons with missions to disrupt peace and order continually landed by parachute in Denmark. At the same time, the British propaganda organs began to turn furious propaganda on the Danes. It was such that strikes occurred in the principal cities of Alborg, Aarhuus and Odense and even in the capital, Copenhagen.

"Of course, there was no slackening of discipline among the German forces in Denmark; even the Danes admit this, but they were subjected to irresponsible challenges, and because of this, they were forced to resort to arms for self-protection. It is very clear that behind these moves to disturb order lay Britain, and that the British are fanning up the Danes to disorderly action.

Outburst Carefully Prepared

"It is regarded that this outburst had careful preparations behind it, and that, in strict contact with the anti-Axis command, it was planned to have similar riots flare up in a series in all of the occupied areas in Europe. B.B.C.'s Patrick Lacy has admitted this openly, saying, 'Since the coming of this year disturbances in Denmark have increased greatly through the aid given by British parachutists.' And the Star says, 'It is the opinion of British political circles that the incident in Denmark was prematurely begun.'

"Preceding the outbreak of the case, the Danish Government, with Royal sanction, asked the people to maintain calm, but behind the case lay the instigation of the anti-Axis, and the German authorities have been forced to demand the Danish Government to take measures to prohibit meetings and strikes, to confiscate weapons, to effect censorship, to establish a labor court, and to proclaim capital punishment for acts of disturbance and attacks against the German forces.

"The Danish Government, however, declared that it was unable to take the task of maintaining peace and order, so the German Commander proclaimed martial law on August 29, effective immediately.

Present Situation Told

Since the proclamation of martial law the situation in Denmark is as follows:

"1.—The remnant Danish Army has been dissolved.

"2.—The greater part of the Danish warships have been taken over by

(Continued on Page 2)

Miura Is Appointed Manchou Minister To Nanking Embassy

Domei

HSINKING, September 2.—Takemi Miura, Manchoukuo Foreign Vice-Minister, was today appointed Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to Nanking, holding concurrently the post of Counselor of the Manchoukuo Embassy there. Sadanobu Shimomura, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Manchoukuo Foreign Office, was appointed Foreign Vice-Minister succeeding Mr. Miura. Li Yi-shun, Counselor of the Manchoukuo Foreign Office, at the same time was appointed Director of the Research Bureau of the same Office.

28 SHIPS ARE SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOATS

5 Vessels Also Damaged In August Raids

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—During the month of August just ended, the U-boats inflicted the following losses and damage to anti-Axis merchantmen and naval craft, the German naval authorities announced today.

Sunk: 25 merchantmen aggregating 142,500 tons in addition to two cruisers; and one destroyer.

Damaged: Five merchantmen aggregating 30,000 tons.

During the same period, the German surface craft attained the following accomplishments:

Sunk: One submarine, one mine sweeper, and five torpedo boats.

Damaged: One cruiser and five torpedo boats.

Besides these losses and damage inflicted on the anti-Axis seacraft, the German merchantmen and naval forces brought down 40 enemy planes by anti-aircraft guns in a space of ten days from August 21 to 31.

U.S. TRYING TO EXPLAIN RELATIONS WITH REDS

State Department's Statement Says Moscow Informed of Every Move

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—The United States State Department issued a statement today attempting to show that America, Britain and the Soviet Union are cooperating completely.

The State Department's statement said;

"The Governments of the United States and Great Britain have informed the Soviet Government completely, and are still contacting it, concerning every military situation arising from operations in the European war zone, including the Sicilian operations, and every political situation arising directly from military action."

Observers believe that the declaration was made in order to counter the reports current since the Quebec conference that America, Britain and the Soviet Union are again drifting apart.

CHAOS IS REVEALED IN ECONOMY OF U.S.

Important Posts in Office of Economic Warfare Left Unfilled—Leaders Lacking

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—Indicating the chaotic economic situation reigning in the United States and the lack of adequate leaders, authoritative sources from Washington revealed that important posts in the Office of Economic Warfare have not been filled to date except for the appointment of Leo Crowley as chairman. Crowley is reported as having said that the executive-director and other high ranking personnel of the Office of Economic Warfare will soon be named, but how soon this will be was not disclosed.

Quarters interested in United States-Latin American wartime trade relations desire the early naming of the executive-director whose office was formerly held by Milo Perkins, as the Office of Economic Warfare is operating on a slackened tempo since Henry Wallace as chairman, and Perkins as director, were removed by presidential order. It is recalled that President Roosevelt removed Wallace after he and Jesse Jones disputed at length in public, on whether Jones, as head of various agencies engaged in foreign economic affairs, slowed down foreign procurement of strategic materials.

Miners Go to Court

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—According to reports from Washington, D. C., the United Mine Workers of America have gone to Court for portal to portal pay—that is for pay including the time spent underground while traveling to and from work—which the War Labor Board had refused. The Board further instructed the miners to continue digging coal despite the foregoing wage de-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. DESPERATE IN ATTEMPTING FUTILE ATTACK

Yanks Impatient as Japan Continues to Solidify Position In East Asia

STRESS PACIFIC FIRST

American Public Severely Criticizes Strategy of Island to Island Drive

The United States in attacking Minamitorishima, 2,000 kilometers southeast of Japan Proper, by air for a second time and even bombarding it with ships' guns has shown its intention to conduct its Pacific counter-offensive in real earnest. It is no longer depending on guerilla warfare to wear out Japan's fighting strength, comments Domei in its analysis of the Pacific War situation.

The initial phase of offensive after offensive and pursuit after pursuit which characterized Japan's snapping of the ring of encirclement around her has passed into that of confrontation between the United States and Japan over the vast expanse of the Pacific. While Japan is steadily building up its fighting strength on the foundation of the splendid victories gained at the outset nd is gearing herself for the war of attrition, the United States is growing more and more fretfully impatient to strike.

Stand Is Strengthened

The heroic deaths of the defenders of Attu and the amazing withdrawal from Kiska Island have enabled Japan to complete her strategic preparations in the northern waters, while in the South Pacific grim engagement after grim engagement has taken place between the desperate Americans and resolute Japanese since the summer of last year.

Thanks to the valiant fighting and skilled strategy of the first-line forces, Japan's construction work in the Southern Regions has progressed unmolested, so that day by day the supply of materials for increasing our fighting strength is gaining in volume and tempo and the lands of the south have undergone complete change into so many fortresses of Greater East Asia. The anti-Axis camp could not help being racked by anxiety over the increasing strength of Japan.

An Associated Press dispatch said that if it took six months and such tremendous consumption of manpower and materials to occupy a single island, such a strategy would only enable Japan to strengthen her defenses in the occupied areas. A counter-offensive worthy of the name should be launched against the Japanese homeland. The same dispatch criticized the island-to-island strategy being pursued by the United States.

This comment no doubt reflects at least part of the public opinion in the United States and indicates that the Pacific first policy has quickly gained ground there since the Quebec Conference.

Adopts Pacific First

The anti-Axis camp has been adopting a Pacific first policy since the fifth Roosevelt-Churchill Conference at Casablanca and the Quebec Conference has taken up the matter in all its details and most probably has decided on launching a Pacific offensive in real earnest.

According to a summary of reports from abroad, the anti-Axis leaders

(Continued on Page 2)

12 FOE PLANES BAGGED BY JAPANESE FORCES ON MINAMITORISHIMA

Planes Escorting Convoys Helping Win War of Supply

Blasting of Foe Hinges on Victory in Transport War —Our Air Units Successfully Fulfill Unspectacular But Vital Mission

By ISAO KAJITANI
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE.—The bitter air struggle going on over the waters of the South Pacific is a decisive fight of air bases versus air bases. It goes without saying that these bases facing each other as unsinkable aircraft carriers are all islands far removed from the mainlands. Thus the air fighting has become island fighting, a transportation and supply war accompanied by terrific attrition and it has become an absolute requisite to win this transportation and supply war completely.

It is not going too far to say that whether the enemy will be blasted down or we will be blasted down hinges on victory or defeat in the war of transportation and supply. In cooperation with these operations the air units have a mission, hidden and not spectacular, but vital. That mission lies in escorting transports and convoys. In coordination with the protection given by warships the planes cover them from the air.

It is the mission of the air units to give complete protection to the convoys proceeding to the front line bases carrying out another mission of utmost importance; the planes protect them from enemy submarines and aircraft. In contrast to bombing and air combat this work is not spectacular and is monotonous, but it requires a careful, minute scrutiny of the seas in searching the enemy, as well as stubborn perseverance. Only through these qualities can brilliant victory be achieved.

Transports Protected

Only through the activity of men like Captain Wataru Komazawa and those of his Unit are the transports able to plow through the southern seas in complete safety. Captain Komazawa and his Unit have gone on scores of flights protecting the transports. Not one transport has yet been subjected to enemy attack while under the protection of this Unit. Of the protection of transports, the Captain declared as follows:

"We always take off raring to blast the enemy should any appear, but I'm sorry to say we have never met up with any yet. Our first objective is submarines, but when operating in areas where enemy planes are liable to appear, we have to watch for them too. It seems that when covering planes are about, submarines all dive deep and try to hide themselves. That is because it would be the end for them should we sight any. It is very beautiful and heart-gladdening to see the transports plow over the blue waters convoyed by warships and leaving a long white wake behind them.

Can See Men on Ships

"When we dive over them we can see men waving at us. The people on the ships seem always glad to see us. We take off anytime when the order is given. We move out whether the weather is good or bad and there are times when heavy clouds, which are worse than the enemy, bother us considerably. The most difficult task we have is to find the convoys' position within a short period of time.

"In offensive operations the objective is a non-movable spot on land, but in these convoy operations the ships are always moving around and changing their course so even when we ascertain where they are when we take off, to find them is not always easy. Our period of greatest activity is at dawn and dusk. That is the time when the enemy is likely to attempt something. I want to vow right here that we will carry the war of transportation and supply to complete victory."

Raid by 160 Hostile Aircraft Foiled by Radio-Detectors

REVEALED THURSDAY

Aircraft Carriers Formed Mainstay of Attacking Force on Wednesday

Prepared for the enemy planes before their arrival by the superb functioning of radio-detectors, the Japanese garrison forces on Minamitorishima Island lost no time in shooting down 12 and putting the rest of the attacking enemy formations of some 160 fighters and bombers into disorderly flight on September 1, it has been learned.

The enemy force attacking the island which is about 2,000 kilometers southeast of the Japanese mainland was a mobile unit with aircraft carriers as its mainstay, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Tuesday as follows:

Communique Issued

"According to what has been ascertained thus far on the enemy raid on Minamitorishima Island on September 1, the enemy force that came attacking the island was a mobile unit with aircraft carriers as the mainstay. With the aggregate number of about 160 fighters and bombers the enemy attacked land installations.

"The damage done to the enemy during the intervening period consisted of 12 planes shot down. Some damage was done to our planes on the ground. Damage inflicted on the personnel and equipment was quite slight."

The enemy with aircraft carriers more than one raided Minamitorishima Island on September 1. An aggregate total of about 160 fighters and bombers, consisting of about 90 Grumman fighters and about 68 bombers attacked the ground equipment of the small island.

As soon as the enemy planes were sighted, the Japanese anti-aircraft battery went into action at once and 12 of them were shot down in short order. The enemy had the impudence to carry out persistent bombing of our positions but in the face of the accurate fire of the Japanese artillery they fled in disorder out of sight.

Enemy Detected

In this engagement the Japanese radio-detectors functioned superbly and manifested the superiority of Japan's scientific front to the full. The instruments had detected the enemy attack long before they were within shelling distance and thus helped to reduce our damage to the minimum. The land force from the interior fought with great skill and gallantry so that they were able to frustrate the enemy attempt with deadly effect. The lone island thus in the vast ocean has discharged its defense duty with distinction.

Minamitorishima lies about 2,000 kilometers southeast of the Japanese mainland and about 1,000 kilometers due east of Ogasawara Island. It is located at 2' 14" North Longitude and 154' East Longitude in the Pacific. The island formerly was known as Marcus Island, an uninhabited island.

In the 29th year of Meiji or 1896 a Japanese named Shinroku Mizutani set his feet there for the first time. In 1898 the Japanese Government declared inclusion of the island into Japanese territory. With the announcement, the island was placed under the jurisdiction of the Ogasawara branch office of the Tokyo Prefectural Government. The island now is under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Metropolis.

The circumference of the island is 13 kilometers and the whole island is composed of coral reefs. The island produces phosphate ore, coconuts, feathers, bonito and others. On the southern coast is the Mizutani village named after the discoverer of the island.

The census in 1930 revealed the number of the island's population was only five.

978 GRADUATE COURSE FOR TRAINING OFFICIALS

Lessons Given Daily in History And Culture of Japan and Philippines

Domei

MANILA, September 1.—Since its establishment in October last year the Government Employees Training Institute has turned out a total of 978 graduates including employes from all branches of the government service.

Of the total, 199 finished the first two months term starting October 19 last year, while 393, 198, and 188 completed in the succeeding second, third and fourth terms respectively.

The fifth term has just started with an enrolment of 191 government employes from Manila as well as the provinces. The institute is offering a well rounded course aimed at the cultural and spiritual reorientation of the government personnel. Lessons are given daily on history and culture both of Japan and the Philippines while occasionally well known authorities deliver lectures on various aspects of the development of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Educational films are also shown in order to supplement the oral instructions. Many high ranking government officials who have graduated from the institute have voiced high praise for the valuable spiritual, physical and mental training given by the institution.

Donates Perfume to Navy

Kanzo Fujita, of Nagazumicho, Shibuya-ku, appeared at the Military Relief Department of the Navy Ministry Thursday afternoon and donated 1,200 small-sized bottles of perfume with the request that they be given to the heroes on Imperial Navy submarines.

BOSE EXHORTS INDIANS; 'MUST WIN OR PERISH'

All Asiatics Must Fight Until America and Britain Are Crushed

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, September 1.—"This is a total war. There must be no half way measure with the enemy. We must go whole hog or perish." Thus declared Rash Behari Bose, the former president of the Indian Independence League, when he was interviewed upon arrival here.

He continued: "It is therefore the bound duty of every freedom loving Indian to assist in the movement. Those who fail to shoulder the responsibilities are traitors to Mother India and forever will remain a curse to future generations.

"All Asiatic countries should unite and fight to the last till the Anglo-American imperialism is crushed. Otherwise there is no hope for Asia nor for humanity. There will be no peace in the world unless India regains her freedom."

He went on to state that the recruiting of volunteers for the Indian National Army is progressing satisfactorily and steadily.

SEE WAR INDUSTRIES

Thai Military Mission Makes Inspection in 2 Groups

The Thai Military Mission composed of 13 members now visiting Japan went on a tour of inspection of the war industries on Thursday. On this tour the party was split into two, one group representing the Thai Army, numbering nine, headed by Lieutenant-General Phichit Kriangsak-Phicit, Deputy Defense Minister, and the other representing the Navy, headed by Captain Chamroen Khanthahiran, Chief of Third Bureau of Naval General Staff Department.

Today's Press Comments

Friday, September 3, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Radio Arms Industry

NIPPON SANGYO.—The importance of radio arms among the electric communication instruments has of late markedly increased with the progress of aerial warfare. The recent war situation has made us feel the urgent need of regulating the radio arms industry all the more keenly. Although in the land, sea and air warfare, radio arms had hitherto been playing only a subsidiary role, with the grim war steadily intensifying, they have come to the forefront of main arms especially for national defense.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, our radio arms industry could not be said to be superior to that of the enemy, partly because the United States and Britain held many of the necessary patents. Redoubled effort should hereafter be made to boost the radio arms industry both in quantity and quality.

It is a well-known fact that radio arms have recently advanced to a stage from short waves to that of ultra short waves. At present, ultra short wave apparatuses occupy the most important position. The perfection of the manufacturing technique of this apparatus is a most urgent need. Since the outbreak of the current war the radio precaution machine and the radio sighting machine have come to be capable of detecting enemy air raids at a distance of several hundred

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Taiwan Bank Head Picked

Tozo Hirano was appointed Director of the Bank of Taiwan by the Finance Ministry on Thursday

MANCHOU OFFICIALS MEETING IN HSINKING

Honorary Consuls in Japan Called to Confab for First Time on September 7

The Manchoukuo Government has decided to call to Manchoukuo the Honorary Manchoukuo Consuls General and Consuls in Keijo, Moji, Niigata, and Hakodate, and the person in charge of general affairs in each of these places. These officials, who have contributed greatly toward strengthening relations between Japan and Manchoukuo, will shortly proceed to Manchoukuo. They all will meet in Hsinking on September 7. Then they will hold conferences with the leaders of the Manchoukuo Government.

This will be the first visit of a group of Manchoukuo consular officials to Manchoukuo. When the conferences are over, the group will inspect conditions in all parts of Manchoukuo for about 10 days.

There will be eight members of the consular group visiting Manchoukuo. They are Chin Chu, Honorary Consul General in Keijo, concurrently president of the Keijo Spinning Company, Sukezo Idemitsu, Honorary Consul in Moji, who is a member of the House of Peers, Ryosaku Shirase, Honorary Consul in Niigata, concurrently president of the Tohoku Power Transmission Company, Yasutaro Okamoto, Honorary Consul in Hakodate, and four persons in charge of general affairs.

U.S. Desperate In Attempting Futile Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

have discussed the strengthening of the Chungking regime and wresting back of Burma as well as the Pacific counter-offensive. Together with these lines of attack on Japan, the question of sending supplies to Chungking via India has become an important issue.

It is as a result of careful deliberation on all these questions that the enemy has decided on a general Pacific offensive. The whole Pacific area together with the Indian Ocean are now turning into a vast new theater of war.

Alongside Rear-Admiral John Franklin Schafroth, Commander of the United States Southeastern Pacific Fleet, the anti-Axis camp has set up a guerilla command headquarters in Ceylon and appointed Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Southeastern Asia High Command.

While it is said that these establishments are primarily intended to conduct naval guerilla warfare, it is clear that they are to direct land operations in Southeast Asia. The enemy thus is planning to time their land operations via India after securing control of the Indian Ocean with their direct attack on Japan via the Pacific. It is to be seen that Japan has entered a phase of decisive war in the acutest sense of the term.

U.S. General Exhorts Graduates to Learn Spiritual Strength of Japanese Troops

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—The intense fighting spirit of the Japanese Forces is a terror to the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific battle area, and it is said that commanders of the anti-Axis forces have frequently exhorted the men under them to try to learn from the spiritual power of the Japanese Forces.

The American weekly magazine, News Week, of July 12 has the substance of an address made by Lieutenant-General Robert Barker, Commander of the United States Forces in New Guinea, who have experienced the hardships of fighting in jungles, at the graduation ceremony of an American military academy at a certain place in Australia.

He prefaced his address with the remark "the Japanese troops are the most formidable foes of ours."

"The foes you are going to meet on the battlefield," Lieutenant-General Barker went on, "are the troops of the Japanese Forces which would keep on fighting gallantly to the very last.

"For example, I actually saw a Japanese troop in a fox's lair overpower 32 American troops before his death.

"The Japanese troops do a deliberate fighting. They are courageous and thoroughly well disciplined. This is why we find it harder to carry on our operations.

"Such fighting in the Southwest Pacific is waiting for you who are graduating from this school where you have mastered the art of war."

HULL IS NOT READY FOR TRIP TO LONDON

Does Not Know Whether U.S.-British-Soviet Meeting Would Be Held

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, at a press conference today, said that he did not know yet whether the meeting of the diplomatic heads of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union as suggested by British Prime Minister Churchill in a radio speech Monday night, would be held, according to a report from Washington.

This was Hull's reply to the question whether he was prepared to go, for instance, to London to attend such a meeting.

Asked if there was any possibility of his accepting the invitation to visit London in the near future extended by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden when in Washington, Hull replied that he did not have any immediate plans, and that on the contrary he had expressed himself during the summer as not being in a position to go to London.

Enemies Instigated Denmark Disorders

(Continued From Page 1)

the German forces.

"3-There were scattered outbreaks but the German forces suppressed these easily. Damage done was slight.

"4-The King and Princes are being protected at their respective palaces.

"After martial law took effect, business was resumed and peace and order are being maintained throughout the nation. Court martial was held once and one man and one woman were imprisoned for violating regulations. The Danish Government demanded that the laborers and officials cooperate with the Germans and stated the wish in its last declaration that martial law would be ended in the shortest possible period of time. Future developments in the situation will be decided by the action of the Danes themselves."

JAPANESE PROFESSORS JOIN DJAKARTA COLLEGE

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 2.—With regard to the instruction of the native residents of Java, an effort is being made to make it thorough by the proper distribution of graduates of Japanese language schools, teachers who have finished courses in Japanese, and teachers of Japanese origin.

Torao Kagami, former Supervisor of Books in the Education Ministry, was recently formally appointed Professor of the Djakarta Medical University. It has been decided that with Professor Yasuo Horibe, a former professor of the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School, Professor Kagami will hold the chair of the Japanese language in the school.

The students of the university are enthusiastic over the arrangement because this is the first appointment of special professors of the Japanese language to positions in schools of this sort.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

kilometers or giving the anti-aircraft guns the correct range. Since the manufacture of these arms requires delicate technique, efforts should be directed toward the completion of necessary measures. The manufacture of vacuum tubes, which form the nucleus of radio arms, must be done with special caution.

Fortunately the movement is making headway for the concentration of the nation's scientific power on the perfection of scientific technique to cope with the development of the war situation through the mobilization of scientists and organs for scientific research and the inter-exchange of technical secrets. An important role will be played in the consummation of movement by studies in ultra-short wave arms and vacuum tubes. Thus wireless electric studies cannot be left in the present state. There is need of stopping the production of wireless apparatuses of no immediate urgency, the applying in a through-going manner of the principle of putting stress on the production of materials of urgency to the wireless electric industry, and the increasing of cooperation between parent wireless machinery companies and those cooperating with them. When this is done the structure enabling the nation to deal with the decisive phase in the aerial war will be perfected. We expect much of those engagd in the production of wireless communication machinery.

RESEARCH BODY SET AT HOKKAIDO TEIDAI

Will Experiment on Sub-Zero Weather Problems for Aircraft and Others

In order to specialize in the study of the prevention of freezing by aircraft and other war problems of the north, an Institute for Research in Low Temperatures has been established at the Hokkaido Imperial University and the new scientific organ will hold its opening ceremony on September 15.

The creation of this institute is considered significant in view of the fact that the attention of the public has been drawn to the north by the heroic end of the defenders at Attu, the miraculous withdrawal from Kiska and the enemy air attack on North Chishima.

Under the direction of Professor Kan Oguma, dean of the science faculty of the university, the new body will explore the frozen north from various angles.

The studies are divided into six sections: pure physics, meteorology, low-temperature physics, low-temperature medicine, applied physics and oceanography. Professors of the university's scientific, engineering and medical departments will be mobilized to enable the research to be carried on from all related angles.

In the field of pure physics, fog, snow, ice, soil, freezing, and the like will be studied, in that of meteorology the weather conditions in higher strata, prevention of freezing by aircraft and the like; in medicine, physiology under low temperatures, clothing for the frozen regions, foodstuffs for cold places and the like.

These together with studies in the applied physics and oceanography of the north are expected to yield valuable knowledge and inventions for our campaigns in the north.

The institute is equipped with a low-temperature tunnel with electric motors, that develop from 780 to 3,800 rotations at will, three laboratories whose temprature can be lowered down to 35 degrees below zero C. and one whose temperature can be lowered down to 50 degrees below zero C. Visitors will be admitted to the laboratories on the opening day for witnessing demonstrations.

57 ITEMS APPROVED BY RULE AID PARLEY

3-Day Meet Held by Cooperative Council—Many Measures To Be Submitted to Gov't

Of the 57 items discussed at the 4th session of the Central Cooperative Council which met for three days beginning July 14, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has adopted 24 items to be submitted to the Government, 27 to be enforced by the Association and 6 to be referred to the Inquiry Commission. As President General Hideki Tojo approved them, they were duly documented and put before the general affairs conference of the Association Thursday afternoon and approved as submitted.

The items adopted by the 4th session compare as follows with those adopted at the previous session:

	Submitted to Gov't	Association to Enforce	Referred to Commission
Third session	36	36	42
Fourth session	24	27	6

The numbers show some decrease but this is accounted for by the fact that a priority policy was adopted at the 4th session and decision for immediate enforcement reached in regard to a considerable number of items. Among the items to be submitted to the Government for enforcement are those that have to do with the establishment of a system for the general mobilization of science and engineering, readjustment of mining districts and other affairs important for incrasing the fighting strength of the nation.

They also include such items as strengthening of the system of cooperation between the Government and people. Toward this end it is hoped that the Government would clarify the actual situation of the world as far as possible within limis compatible with the preservation of national or strategic secrets. It is also hoped that the Government should listen to the silent voice of the people and properly grasp the actual situation among the people, avoiding all arbitrary judgments and bureaucratic concepts.

Another item has to do with the adjustment of education to the needs of a decisive war structure, limitation of such courses in the schools and universities as are unnecessary or unsuitable for a system of decisive warfare and expansion of the science and engineering courses.

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Burmese Defense Minister Vows Loyalty To New State in Rites Before Premier

Domei

RANGOON, September 2.—Representing the officers and men of the Burmese Defense Army, Major-General Thakin Aung Sang, Burmese Defense Minister, took the oath of allegiance from Chief of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw in a ceremony held at 11 a.m. on Wednesday. At the function were present, besides Prime Minister Ba Maw and Defense Minister Thakin Aung Sang, Deputy Prime Minister Thakin Mya, all the Cabinet Ministers and the Prime Minister's Aide-De-Camp, U Kyaw Nyein.

At the ceremony, Major-General Thakin Aung Sang read the following oath of allegiance:

"(1)—We of the Burmese Defense Army will be loyal to othe Supreme Commander, Nation and people.

(2)—We will carry out our given missions absolutely and with perseverence.

(3)—We will hold the duties given to us in strict secrecy and will not reveal them to anybody.

The above three pledges we will observe with loyalty."

In answer, Prime Minister Ba Maw solemnly warned against the soldiers interfering in political affairs and ordered them to obey absolutely the commands of the superior officers.

3,600,000 WORKERS ARE NEEDED IN U.S.

Additional Requirements of Armed Forces and War Industries in 1944

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—The American armed forces and munitions industries will require an additional 3,600,000 men and women within the next year period, Charles Hay, adviser to the American War Manpower Commission, declared recently.

Speaking at a mine operators' rally held in Cincinnati, Ohio, Hay declared as follows:

"The munitions industries and armed forces of America will require an additional 3,600,000 men and women within the next year. By July, 1944 the armed forces are scheduled to have 11,300,000 workers; the arms industries, 11,600,000; other industries, 30,000,000; agriculture, 12,000,000; which total 64,900,000. At the present the armed forces number 9,300,000 and those in the arms industries number 10,000,000. In place of workers who are drafted into the armed forces the industries will use old workers and women."

U.S. Builds 230,000 Tons

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—According to a Washington report, the United States Navy Department announced today, that construction of warships for August totaled 230,000 tons, which is equivalent to a fourth of the entire fleet at the outbreak of the war.

Chaos Is Revealed In Economy of U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

cision and the return of some pits to private operators.

The Court action came in Birmingham, Alabama where the union filed suit in the United States District Court for daily pay for two hours for underground travel-time of mine employees, against the Tennessee Coal Iron and Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. The men are asking for two years back pay. One of the attorneys for the miners declared the case was designed as a nationwide test case and the decision would apply to Alabama's twenty-two thousand coal miners.

The United Mine Workers bitterly assailed the War Labor Board's decision and President Roosevelt's approval of penalties for Unions defying the War Labor Board, asserting the American working man is "not much freer than Uncle Tom on Simon Legree's plantation."

PREMIERS PROJECT PAN-ARABIAN UNION

Nahas Pasha of Egypt and Emir Abdullah of Transjordan Reach Accord

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 1.—The Premier of Egypt, Mustapha En Nahas Pasha, and the Premier of Transjordan, Emir Abdullah, conferred on various problems and agreed to throw in all their power for the formation of a Pan-Arabian Federation, the Egyptian Premier announced today, according to information from Cairo.

A Pan-Arabian Conference has been going on in Cairo since August 28 with the aim of forming a Pan-Arabian Federation, but because the objectives of the federation are not clear the Arabian nations have found it hard to agree on any point.

The Egyptian Premier's announcement was as follows:

"The Prime Minister of Transjordan and I conferred over various questions centered on the present and future special relations of Transjordan with Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and the other Arabian nations. The talks were held in a completely friendly atmosphere and we agreed completely on the view to direct all of our efforts to the formation of a Pan-Arabian Federation."

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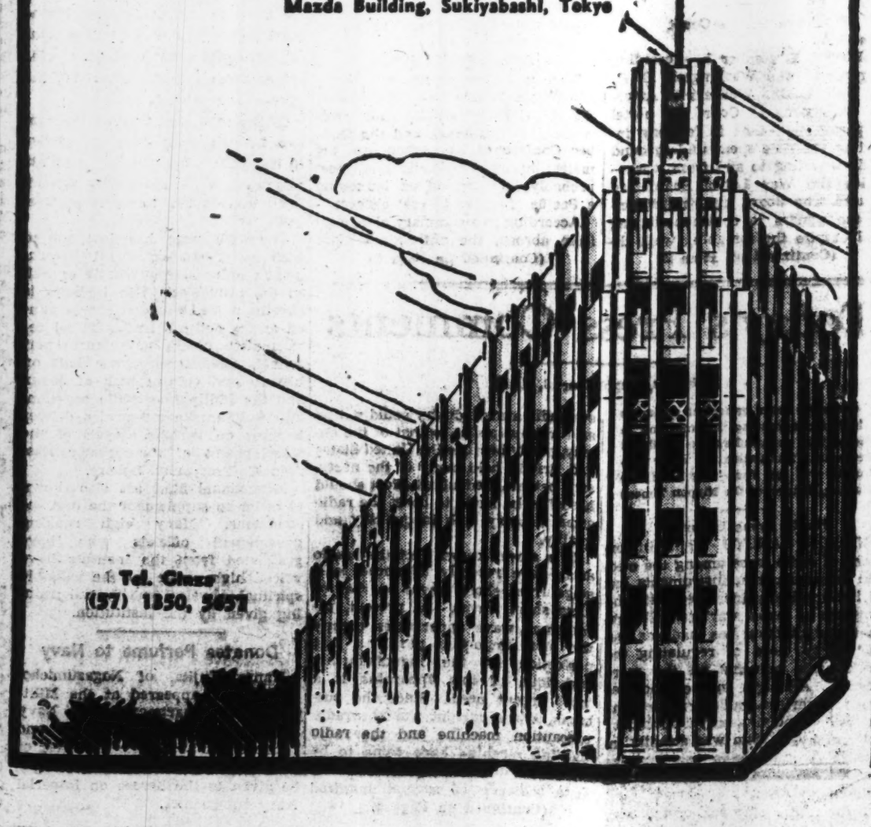

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STATE POSTS FILLED BY MANY CHOSENESE

Various Ministries Already Employing Them, Says Hoshino at Meeting

The number of Chosenese who have passed the higher civil service examination and the Chosenese university and college graduates coming under the new regulations which make them eligible for Government offices is larger than anticipated.

In this connection, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Naoki Hoshino made a report at the regular vice-ministerial meeting on Thursday covering the state of application for offices and training of the Chosenese applicants.

Of those who successfully passed the examination, numbering 12, the Home Ministry took four, Welfare Ministry, four, Finance Ministry one, Education Ministry one, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry one, Commerce and Industry Ministry one, Communications Ministry two, and the Railway Ministry two.

Of the university and college graduates who were qualified for Government offices, numbering 101, the Cabinet took 10, Home Ministry 11, Welfare Ministry 10, Finance Ministry 10, Education Ministry 10, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry 10, Commerce and Industry Ministry 10, Communications Ministry 15, and the Railways Ministry 15.

These appointees are expected to go through disciplinary training prior to their taking of offices for a period of 10 days from September 3 to 12.

The training will be conducted at the Senkawa Training Center of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs located at Mitaka, Tokyo Metropolis. It will be held under the auspices of the Chosenese Scholarship Society, with the aim of making these successful appointees capable Government officials in the future.

Our Struggles

(Continued From Page 4)

one voice. Nobility of character and capacity to suffer have been made the essential tests of leadership, and the Congress is today the largest and the most representative political organization in the country.

But how could he achieve so much within this short period? By his single-hearted devotion, his relentless will and his indefatigable labor. Moreover, the time was auspicious and his policy prudent. Though he appeared as a dynamic force, he was not too revolutionary for the majority of his countrymen. If he had been so, he would have frightened them, instead of inspiring them; repelled them, instead of drawing them. His policy was one of unification. He wanted to unite the Hindu and the Moslem; the high caste and the low caste; the capitalist and the laborer; the landlord and the peasant. By his humanitarian outlook and his freedom from hatred, he was able to rouse sympathy even in his enemy's camp.

(End)

TO PUSH YAMAMOTO SPIRIT

Will Start Lecture Meetings Throughout Country

From October the Kokusui Domei or National Spirit Preservation League will hold lecture meetings on the Yamamoto spirit throughout the country. The organization has recently distributed among the national and middle schools in the country copies of letters written to its president by the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

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FEASTS FOR ART LOVERS

Department Stores of Metropolis Currently Featuring Various Exhibits to Suit All Tastes—Mitsukoshi Displaying Paintings

With the arrival of September, department stores throughout the Metropolis are featuring various exhibits which, in spite of wartime, continue to improve in quality and information.

Prominent among the present exhibits is the Seiryusha (an association of artists of the traditional style of Japanese painting). Exhibit of over 40 magnificent paintings of panel and screen sizes by such prominent artists as Ryushi Kawabata, Shikanosuke Kimura, Tendo Yuki and others, which opened on September 1 at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi, to continue for five days.

The paintings cover a wide range of subjects, but outstanding among the many excellent works is that of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, being the work of Ryushi Kawabata, depicted as he contemplates, compass in hand and globe at elbow, the outspread chart on the desk before him.

Industrial workers are given their deserving share of prominence, as two overalled figures are shown, by Isso Sakaguchi, in a moment's reverent attitude before they start their day's work. Another painting, by Sanroku Kano, shows workers in a coal mine, their faces and arms suffused with a golden glow reflecting the light from the lamps.

Children Depicted

The happy, carefree days of childhood are skilfully transferred to a screen by Keimei Anzai, as several small boy cycling in solitary splendor beneath a banana tree.

Of all the animals, horses and cows are the most represented. A gaily decked horse is shown in a painting by Yutaka Yamazaki, sniffing the ground, while beside it stand two warriors of old in full battle regalia. In sharp contrast, depicting our mechanized age, is a painting by Chokuzen Tokita, in which a truckload of soldiers are shown as they speed toward the enemy, bayonet in hand and grim determination on their faces.

Another impressive painting of an animal is that by Yutaka Yamazaki, in which a massive bull, a gay halter around its dark neck, is show as it is led to work by its master whose bare torso reveals muscles rivalling those of his splendid animal.

Among the feathered folk, small white herons are shown in their nest among the reeds, their downy heads upraised and their beaks wide open, as they await their mother's return with food for all her young. This painting is by Teiko Obata. A flock of doves, painted by Akira Miyamoto, present a subdued color scheme, with their feathers of grey, white and old-rose, as they hop and flutter about in search of food. In still another painting by Shigeko Suzuki, a pair of white peacocks look complacently on the world as they take a moment's respite, their flowing white tail feathers sweeping the ground far behind them.

Flowers Generously Represented

The world of flowers is generously represented by many paintings of flowers and trees. Gay, red tulips are caught by Taihaku Horie as they nod in a breeze; the delicate pastel shades of wild azaleas blend harmoniously with the pale green of a mountain-side in spring as painted by Fujine Watanabe.

In comparison with the dark green vista of thriving evergreens, as shown in the work of Isso Sakaguchi, are the trees of a volcanic mountain as shown in the painting by Shoichi Sato. Poisoned by the sulphurous fumes, they stand, mere skeletons of their former glory.

The gay summer of brightly colored flowers and green leaves gradually makes way to autumn as the multifarious colors of the changing foliage, as painted by Katsura Goto, make a vivid splash of color. Again, peaceful winter is depicted by Shoichi Saijo, as a leafless hillside sleeps beneath a blanket of snow.

For those interested in the art of flower arrangement, a display of all the representative styles of the present-day is being given for 10 days, beginning September 1, at the Matsuya Department Store, Ginza.

For Amateur Gardeners

To the amateur gardener and farmer, an interesting course is given at the Matsuzakaya Department Store, Ueno.

An exhibit of artistic photographs is taking place for five days, beginning September 1, at the Shirokiya Department Store, Nihonbashi, where everyday life in Central China is shown in a series of splendid pictures.

Other exhibits to be shown at Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi, are:

From September 9-12 A display of artistic porcelain.

From September 14-19 An abaca display.

From September 22-26 Small size oil paintings.

BRITAIN LOSES COAL BY MINERS' ABSENCE

Majority of Workers Shirk Work Every Month—Millions of Tons Lost Annually

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM—It is time once and for all to explode the myth that absentism in the British mining industry is indulged in only by a minority, declared the London Daily Telegraph in an article promising its readers at last to furnish the truth on the shirking in the British mining industry.

Sad so it may seem, there is no use denying that shirking is practised by the majority of the miners.

The paper, in this connection, cites statistics showing that in two important British mining districts in March on this year only 34.9 and 37.4 per cent respectively of the miners enrolled, worked all shifts during that month.

The recent statement of Lloyd George on the British losses in her coal production through absenism which he estimated to be about 8,000,000 tons annually, according to the Daily Telegraph is a gross distortion of the truth, because it was based on 4.57 per cent of absentees while actually this precentage was far higher. A loss of 13,000,000 tons of coal annually was much closer to the truth, although even this figure may fall short of the actual mark.

As an example of the attitude of the British miners, the paper cites an instance in June of this year when many miners of a colliery went to see a cricket match with the result that the output of that particular pit that day was 650 tons or 40 per cent below normal.

At another colliery, 82 per cent of the miners failed to report for work Tuesday after Whitsun while Wednesday after Whitsun 35.5 per cent were still absent.

The paper suggests that the only remedy for this condition was the introduction of heavy fines.

The government must guarantee the miner his work, but the miner in turn must be compelled by punitive measures to guarantee his work to the government, concludes the paper.

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Athens Life Becoming Ever More Normal; Theaters Open, Symphony Concerts Held

Special to the Nippon Times

HELSINKI—Life in Athens is becoming ever more normal, declared the Finnish Consul in Athens, Olvai Jokinen, who is at present on leave in Finland.

Five or six theaters, he said, have started to give performances again and symphonic concerts are being held daily. Guests from Milan and Germany could frequently be heard in the Athens Opera House.

A play by the Finnish playwright, Larin Pyoesti, will shortly be performed in the Greek capital.

As regards the food situation, the Finnish official said that there were still some difficulties. Grain was rationed and therefore obtainable at cheap prices. All other foodstuffs not being rationed were expensive.

The relations between the Greeks and Finland were very good, he continued. Finland's position was well understood in Greece.

Turning to Finnish-Greek trade, Consul Jokinen declared that several hundred tons of Greek products were ready for export to Finland. A cargo of olive oil had already been forwarded and other consignments would follow shortly.

There were naturally considerable transport difficulties so that Finland could hardly reckon with the import of fruits and wine from Greece, concluded the Finnish Consul.

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FUNERAL RITES HELD FOR HEROES OF SEA

Those Who Died in Action While on Transportation Duty Honored

A funeral was held by the Yokohama Marine Affairs Bureau on Thursday for Captain Genzaburo Kan of the Nagasaki Maru and a number of others who were killed in action while they were performing important duties in transportation on the seas.

This was the first funeral held by the bureau for men in its service who died at their posts.

The funeral was followed by memorial services for the departed seamen.

The funeral and memorial services were held at the Sojiji Temple in Tsurumi at 9 a.m.

Mrs. Yasuni Kan, widow of the late captain of the Nagasaki Maru, and relatives of the departed seaman, numbering about 370, attended the services.

Present as guests were Communications Minister Ken Terajima, President Masukichi Matsuki of the Marine Affairs Board, Governor Jotaro Kondo of Kanagawa Prefecture, Mayor Kiyoshi Nakarai of Yokohama, Noboru Otani, President of the Shipping Navigation and Management Association, presidents of various shipping companies, and others, totaling more than 200.

The rites were performed by Sojun Kagamijima, priest of the Sojiji Temple. He was assisted by more than 100 priests.

When they were over, a memorial address was delivered by Director Tsuneteru Koto of the Yokohama Marine Affairs Bureau. He was followed by Communications Minister Terajima, Governor Kondo, Mayor Nakarai, and President Otani.

The priests in attendance chanted the Buddhist sutras. Then those present offered incense to the spirits of the departed seamen.

An address by Mrs. Kan ended the services at 10:30 a.m.

Following luncheon at the temple, the relatives of the departed seamen, in two groups, visited the Shinjuku Imperial Garden, a privilege especially given to them. They remained there for more than an hour.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1943

Burma's Course for the Future

Independent Burma came into existence with a spectacular fanfare last month, but it is becoming apparent that despite the brilliance of its debut it did not dissipate all its glory in its initial burst of splendor. In fact, the real glory of Burma is being progressively unfolded in a more quiet and serious manner which attests most favorably to the substantial and constructive character of this new nation. The latest example of the continuing masterly statesmanship of the Burmese leaders is to be seen in the Draft Platform for Constructing the New Order in Burma, announced on August 31 by Prime Minister Ba Maw.

This is not the place to elucidate at length on each of the points of this six-point platform which has already been published elsewhere. Suffice it to say that in general it emphasizes the importance of manpower, labor, work, in order to establish the new nation on a sound foundation. Nothing of any real worth can be attained without striving. That the Burmese are showing no inclination to shirk hard work shows how worthy an object they are determined to make of their new nation. The draft platform also insures that this will to work will be most efficiently harnessed and directed through the mechanism of coordinated organizations which will embrace the entire population. In making provisions for such organization, the Burmese leaders are demonstrating that they possess a progressive outlook which recognizes the superiority of the modern-type closely-knit unitary state over the sprawling confusion of the old-style "democratic" countries.

The draft platform also clearly recognizes the urgent necessities of the wartime situation. Independent Burma has been wrenched free by force from the grip of the British tyrants who were most reluctant to give it up; it is consequently obvious that they will not easily abandon their attempts to take back what they have lost. The end of the monsoon season in the very near future is certain to bring on a large-scale British effort to attack Burma, as the reeent appointment of Lord Mountbatten to the enemy's Southeast Asia Command indicates. But in their draft platform, the Burmese reveal that they are fully determined to thwart this threat and that they realize that their independence depends on their readiness to keep on resisting the British with as much energy in the future as they displayed in driving out the British in the first place. The measures by which the Burmese are undertaking to prepare their country for an all-out defense are such as to invite nothing but the greatest confidence in the power of the Burmese nation.

At the same time, the draft platform is not a mere collection of wartime expediencies. Its permanently constructive character is amply revealed by the solid provisions it makes for a long range program of extensive improvements in every phase of the nation's life under the systematic guidance of a unified Bureau of Planning. Hence, in its emphasis upon the will to work, upon its determination to resist the enemy, and upon intelligent planning for the future, the Burmese Government in its draft platform thoroughly demonstrates its solid capabilities.

Moreover, to top it all, Prime Minister Ba Maw has followed the announcement of the draft platform by issuing a statement emphasizing spiritual strength as the motivating force which will insure the success of the Burmese nation. With such a laudable attitude being shown by Burma, an attitude which Japan shares and admires, well may Prime Minister Tojo pledge the wholehearted support of Japan to the Burmese nation, as he did in his radio speech of last Wednesday, to the end that the two allies may the more quickly achieve common victory in the War of Greater East Asia and common success in the construction of their Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Churchill's Evasive Speech

Wishful thinking and a desperate attempt to cover up the failure of the Anglo-American leaders to win over the Soviet Union from its entirely natural aloofness characterize Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech Tuesday evening from Quebec.

The very lavishness of the praise which the Prime Minister heaps on the Soviets and the wistful fervency with which he assures the Soviet leaders that the Anglo-Americans are more than eager to "consult our Russian friends and allies in the fullest confidence together" betray Churchill's anxiety over the future attitude of the Soviet Union. After rather pathetically giving a detailed explanation of why "it had not been suitable for Russia to be represented" at the Quebec conference, Churchill makes a tearful appeal to the Soviets by declaring that nothing is nearer to the wishes of Roosevelt and himself than to have a meeting with Premier Josef Stalin, adding, "If that has not taken place it is certainly not because we have not tried our best or have not been willing to lay aside every impediment and to undertake further immense journeys for that purpose." By this latter statement Churchill, it may be noted, cleverly lays the blame on the Soviets for their failure to attend the Quebec conference.

The lauding of the Soviet forces and the anxious confession that he and Roosevelt are impatiently desirous of meeting with Stalin are obviously bound up at the same time with the difficulties of forming a second front. It may quite possibly be that Churchill envisions a meeting in which Roosevelt and himself can personally convince Stalin of the "advisability" of postponing the establishment of the European second front.

Churchill dodges the matter of making any commitments on the second front with the consummate skill of a dyed-in-the-wool politician, avoiding any concrete statements which might be construed by the Soviets as promises for immediate and definite action. First of all, he hedges by stating that "there is no step which we may take or which may be forced upon us by the unforeseeable course of this war about which we should not wish to consult our Russian friends. . ." Next he moans that "we have had a hard lot and task in the last two years about establishing that which is called the second front in western France against Germany." Then he qualifies a pompously voiced hope about looking forward "to the day when British and American liberating armies will cross the channel in full force and come to close quarters with the German invaders of France" by the clever evasion: "You would certainly not wish me to tell you when that is likely to happen or whether it will be near or far, but whenever the great blow is struck, you may be sure that it will be because we are satisfied there is good prospect of continuing success. . ."

Unwittingly, Churchill admits in the same breath that quite a number of the Anglo-American military drives in the past were chiefly for political considerations. This is clearly indicated in his statement that in the future, in the forming of the second front, the lives of anti-Axis soldiers will be "expended in accordance with sound military plans and not squandered for political considerations of any kind." This palpable attempt at excusing himself for his past crimes, this all too evident promise to "turn over a new leaf," must be small comfort to the fathers, mothers, wives and children of those men whose lives were "expended" and "squandered" in the past for the personal glory of Churchill and Roosevelt.

That Churchill not only is worried about the tremendous power which the Germans have consolidated on the European continent but also over the increasingly powerful position of Japan in the Pacific area can be seen in his stress on the difficulties of the Indian front and in his emphasis on the necessity for creating a combined Anglo-American command over the land, sea and air forces of both countries. His defense of the qualities of Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten as supreme anti-Axis commander in Southeastern Asia is at the same time a patent attempt to soothe the ruffled feelings of Chiang Kai-shek, who has done the greater part of the fighting for the Anglo-Americans in this part of the globe.

From first to last, Churchill's speech, despite the carefully calculated attempts at camouflaging the situation, therefore constitutes an unconscious admission of the difficulties confronting the Anglo-Americans in their future military operations. That a speech of this sort was all that Churchill could deliver after the much publicized Quebec conference, and that a speech similarly devoid of substantial content was all that President Roosevelt could deliver to the Canadian Parliament last week, prove how dismal are the real prospects of the anti-Axis nations.

ACTIVITIES OF ARMY DOCTORS DURING PRESENT WAR DISCUSSED

Medical Corps' Achievements in China Affair and in Current Conflict Numerous

By SETSUZO KIMBARA
(From the Taiheiyo)

Strictly speaking, war medical measures are classified into three categories—prewar, wartime and postwar. Even prewar therapeutic measures may be subdivided into those of a peacetime precautionary nature and those instituted when a war becomes imminent. The present article, however, will deal exclusively with therapeutics during war.

As an accurate knowledge of the enemy is a prerequisite to victory, so a full grasp of the health situation in the operational zone is essential in order to sustain and bolster manpower. It is with this necessity in view that "Data on Health in Operational Zone" is compiled after minute investigations, with the aid of available literature and all other data gathered by every possible means, into the climate, epidemics, endemics, water-supply, medical facilities and every other factor having to do with health. In the War of Greater East Asia, too, our Army medical corps expended ceaseless efforts for the compilation of similar data. This particular work is, in a broad sense, a medical measure also.

Treatment of Wounded

The first and foremost object of a wartime medical policy is, of course, the treatment of the sick and wounded. After an estimate of cases is made, the ratios of the expected war dead, sick and wounded to given military strength are worked out. The expected sick and wounded will then have to be classified into those who will be able to remain in the camp, those who will require hospital treatment, those who will have to be sent back home and those who will have to be exempted from military service. The respective ratios of the classified patients have to be worked out also. A lot of other figuring is necessary.

Needless to say, it is hardly possible to work out exact figures, so records of past wars are consulted, while the nature and method of warfare, climatic conditions in the war area and every other factor must be taken into account. For instance, where fortress warfare is expected, records of the battle of Port Arthur and other fortress warfare of the past may be consulted to estimate attrition; in the case of gas warfare, records of the first European War may be looked up; judging by the enemy's ordnance, an idea will be formed as to which wounds will predominate, bullet wounds or bomb wounds; in the case of operations in a tropical zone, probable cases of malaria will be reckoned with; etc., etc.

On the basis of the figures thus arrived at, concrete measures are effected, such as the provision of hospital accommodation at the front and at home, the establishment of sanatoriums for tuberculosis and other facilities.

Special therapeutic facilities are set up for wounds and those maladies which are of frequent occurrence in wartime.

Transportation of Patients

Side by side with the provision of hospital accommodation, measures are taken for the prompt transportation of patients. Aircraft is used where horse and vehicle traffic is impossible; the number of hospital ships required and the frequency of voyages to be made are determined according to the number of patients to be carried back home each month; hospital trains are operated with the utmost efficiency.

At the front, patients, after emergency treatment, are accommodated in a field ambulance or other field health organs and then in war front army hospitals. For the purpose of enabling recuperation at the front as far as possible, special hospitals are established for fracture and epidemics in order to give early, effective treatment. Not only that, but spa sanatoriums and sanatoriums for patients in the convalescent stage are also provided.

Cases impossible of prompt cure at the front are assembled at the "Returnees' Hospitals" and sent back home by hospital ship. Back home, these patients are first sent to the "Initial Accommodation Hospitals," classified into slight and serious cases and then transferred to proper Army hospitals. Those requiring special treatment are transferred to special hospitals, while those requiring still more thorough treatment go to hospitals specially established for that purpose.

Those who have fully recovered, mentally and physically, return to their original units, while the less fortunate, no longer fit for military service, are given protection and aids by the Military Relief Board so that they may rise again and serve the country.

A word about epidemic prevention. War invariably endangers epidemics. Past records show that, in a major war, epidemic cases are several times the number of the wounded, and that epidemic tolls exceed deaths in battle. Every country racks her brains to devise effective preventive measures, but at the present stage of the development of medicine, the extermination of epidemics is hardly possible. Chief among the preventive measures are quarantine, inoculation, the perfecting of preventive organs, etc.

Method of Prevention

Among the preventive organs are the corps whose exclusive duty it is to conduct researches and investigations as regards epidemics, institute preventive measures and see to the supply of pasteurized pure water. In China and the southern regions which are infested with pestilence, even pure water often contains innumerable bacilli. Special facilities are provided for sterilization, while in tropical zones, sterilized water is cooled before distribution.

The keynote of all medical measures is the "Strong Soldier" policy, which aims, first and foremost, at keeping the troops physically fit to display the maximum efficiency. To this end, supplies, rest, recreation and every other detail of life at the front are arranged in the most effective way possible from the medical standpoint. The health of troops is examined now and again. Those physically weak are given special training and nutrition to bolster their strength.

Needless to say, the "Strong Soldier" policy must be adopted toward young men, reservists and people at large who constitute the reserve fighting strength.

Medical supplies and equipment may be classified into two categories. First, those of a general nature, required for ordinary warfare. Under the second category are, in addition to those under the first, specific remedies and paraphernalia, such as anti-malaria medicines, anti-chilblain medicines, anti-gas materials, special equipment for landing purposes, etc. In either case, there are two kinds of supplies and equipment, those for use by troops individually and those attached to a unit or corps.

Medical Supplies Improved

To keep pace with the constant progress in medicine, utmost efforts are constantly being made for the improvement of medical supplies. It is highly encouraging to note that medical supplies such as the world has not known before have been perfected in the course of the China affair and the War of Greater East Asia and are proving of invaluable help in armed operations.

War medical activities do not end there. There are a lot other duties to perform, such as the recruiting and training of medical corps men, protection of disabled soldiers, publicity through thereapeutics, air raid relief work, medical attention to war prisoners, etc., but the writer omits these subjects here.

Let it be remembered that military therapeutics differs from civilian medical treatment in this respect. Whereas the mere healing of a wound or curing of an illness is all there is to civilian treatment, military medical measures go a step further and seek to restore not only the physical but also the mental strength of patients in order to fit them for service at the front again. Not only that, but in the case of those who have been disabled from military duties, special training is given them in order to render them fit for service as fighters "behind the guns."

It follows from this that the promotion of military medicine must be sought not in the interests of individuals but from a national standpoint and for the good of all.

'Medical Discipline'

When a military surgeon gives treatment and a patient receives it, they are both performing a supreme duty to the State. To receive treatment is to fulfil the duty of getting cured. A military surgeon's prescription—incidentally, this includes directions for general behavior, food, exercise and every other matter pertaining to health—is not to be thought of in terms of a mere medical recipe. It is a military order, which the recipient must follow to the letter. Thus is born the phrase "Medical Discipline." Personal freedom such as is enjoyed by civilian doctors and patients, is not allowed. The relation between surgeon and patients is identical in spirit with that between a commander and his men.

All this should not give the impression that military medical treatment is something ceremonious and punctilious. Such is not the case. In the same way that a commander and his men are bound as much by iron discipline and absolute obedience as by affection even stronger than that between blood relations, rigid "Medical Discipline" and boundless affection, likewise, characterize military medical treatment. Medical corps men always treat patients with genuine kindness, sympathetic understanding and maternal care.

In military medical measures as in every other branch of war activity, the Japanese are making two and two many times four. This is something utterly beyond the Anglo-Americans.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter XVI

The Role of Gandhi

(Chapters XIV and XV have been omitted. They span the years 1933 and 1934 when the British Government tightened the screws on the Indian independence movement and issued an outrageous document to the Indian people known as the "White Paper." The article below forms the last important chapter of Nethaji Bose's book "The Indian truggle.")

The role which a man plays in history depends partly on his physical and mental equipment and partly on the environment and the needs of the times in which he is born.

There is something in Mahatma Gandhi which appeals to the mass of the Indian people. Born in another country he might have been a complete misfit. What, for instance, would he have done in a country like Russia or Germany or Italy. His doctrine of non-violence would have led him to the cross or to the mental hospital.

In India it is different. His simple life, his vegetarian diet, his goat's milk, his day of silence every week, his habit of squatting on the floor instead of sitting on a chair, his loincloth—in fact, everything connected with him—has marked him out as one of the eccentric Mahatmas of old and has brought him nearer to his people.

Product of Indian Soil

Wherever he may go, even the poorest of the poor feels that he is a product of the Indian soil—bone of his bone, flesh of his flesh. When the Mahatma speaks, he does so in a language that they comprehend—not in the language of Herbert Spencer and Edmund Burke, as for instance Sir Surendra Nath Bannerji would have done, but in that of the Bhagavad-Gita and the Ramayana. When he talks to them about Sawaraj, he does not dilate on the virtues of provincial autonomy or federation, he reminds them of the glories of Rama-rajya (the kingdom of King Rama of old) and they understand. And when he talks of conquering through love and ahimsa (non-violence), they are reminded of Buddha and Mahavira and they accept him.

But the conformity of the Mahatma's physical and mental equipment to the traditions and temperament of the Indian people is but one factor accounting for the former's success. If he had been born in another epoch in Indian history, he might not have been able to distinguish himself so well. For instance, what would he have done at the time of the Revolution of 1857 when the people had arms, were able to fight and wanted a leader who could lead them in battle?

Reason for His Success

The success of the Mahatma has been due to the failure of constitutionalism on the one side and armed revolution on the other. Since the eighties of the last century, the best political brains among the Indian people were engaged in a consitutional fight, in which the qualities most essential were skill in debate and eloquence in speech. In such an environment it is unlikely that the Mahatma would have attained much eminence.

With the dawn of the present century people began to lose faith in constitutional methods. New weapons like Swadeshi (revival of national industry) and boycott appeared and simultaneously the revolutionary movement began to gain ground (especially in Upper India) and during the Great War there was an attempt at a revolution. The failure of this attempt at a time when Britain had her hands full and the tragic events of 1919 convinced the Indian people that it was no use trying to resort to the method of physical force. The superior equipment of Britain would easily smash any such attempt and in its wake there would come indescribable misery and humiliation.

India at Cross-Roads

In 1920 India stood at the cross-roads. Constitutionalism was dead; armed revolution was sheer madness. But silent acquiescence was impossible. The country was groping for a new method and looking for a new leader. Then there sprang up India's man of destiny—Mahatma Gandhi—who had been biding his time all these years and quietly preparing himself for the great task ahead of him. He knew himself—he knew his country's needs and he knew also that during the next phase of India's struggle, the crown of leadership would be on his head. No false sense of modesty troubled him—he spoke with a firm voice and the people obeyed.

The Indian National Congress of today is largely his creation. The Congress Constitution is his handiwork. From a talking body he has converted the Congress into a living and fighting organization. It has its ramifications in every town and village in India and the entire nation has been trained to listen to

(Continued on Page 3)

ENEMY TERROR RAIDS ON GERMANY SCORED

Morale of Entire German People Unshaken

Special to the Nippon Times

It is a fact that all present battles are being fought on periphery of the Japanese and German power spheres. On the Eastern front, the battle is raging 800 miles from the German borders. Sicily is 750 miles distant and the Solomon Islands are 3,000 miles from Tokyo.

During the first two and a half years of the war the Japanese and the Germans succeeded in establishing their main battle line or main line of defense far away from the home country. During the past 18 months the Anglo-Americans were on the offensive and so are the Soviets since November of last year.

Any man in his senses will have to admit that the things which have been accomplished by the Anglo-American-Soviet forces are totally out of proportion to the losses sustained and the efforts made. On the Eastern front the main battle line moves about inside of a dead strip of land which measures between 65 and 165 miles in width. Inside of this strip the cities are ruins and the fields lie abandoned. The gain or the loss of 20, 30 or 50 miles of land therefore means nothing. And if a gain is made under such terrific losses as the Soviets have suffered this summer, it is a German victory from any point of view.

Unscrupulous Enemies

Only in one case have the Anglo-Americans succeeded in breaking through the periphery and taking the war to Germany. This applies to the terroristic attacks of their air force against the women and children of the German cities. Nobody in Germany denies that bombs and terror have brought additional worries and difficulties to the Germans. But every German, nay, every intelligent person, knows that these worries and difficulties are not and will never be of decisive importance as far as the outcome of the war is concerned.

The Anglo-American terror attacks concern in the main the security of the homes and the maintenance of life and health among the civilian population. Every German knows that neither the English nor the Americans have the slightest moral scruples. Just as they brought hunger and misery to the women and children of Germany during the first World War, so they proceed with the same cynical attitude to bomb the German cities in this present war.

For the present, the Germans possess only the means of military and civilian defense against air attacks. At a later date they will have the additional means for massive counter-attacks. Until this date arrives, the Germans know that they will have to make the best of it. On the other hand, one will not find a single German who doubts that the means for those massive counter-attacks are being prepared with all possible speed. There is no German either who does not approve wholeheartedly of the measures taken by the Government to take the German armament production out of the reach of the Anglo-American air force and to keep the human losses within reasonable bounds. The German people recognize and thereby gain the calm and fortitude necessary to bridge the gap of time which still separates us from the very drastic counter measures which are bound to come.

Germans Resolute

The general situation therefore suffers no change of decisive importance. Nobody in the whole world thought that Germany would be able to do the great things she accomplished during this war. The iron will to victory dominates every single German whether or not he has lost properties or relatives due to theh war.

The British once upon a time made a lot of propaganda around the phrase that the English and London can take it. Nobody doubts that. But why do the English and Americans believe that the Germans can take less? Many English prisoners of war have told us that the inhabitants of London outstayed the "blitz" only because the British Government gave them unlimited quantities of whiskey, because the jazz-bands beat the drums on the ruins and because the authorities did not interfere when morals broke down and free love was rampant. It seems that the Germans have better nerves than the English because they are facing the Anglo-American terror without these things.

We all know that the English and Americans have different ideas about the use an air force can be put to. It seems to me that the destruction of 170,000 tons of a convoy in the Mediterranean by German torpedo-carrying aircraft is at least as spectacular as a terroristic attack against a German city can ever hope to be. But what the Luftwaffe does is of a more decisive character and much more in keeping with the rules of warfare, recognized by all civilized nations, the observance of which the Anglo-American war criminals have long since given up.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Utsubo Kubota (1887—)

Utsubo Kubota is professor of Japanese literature at Waseda University and a well known poet.

Admiral Yagimoto

Kancho no Taikan koedo Hito nareru
Kan ni hohoemi Teitoku sarazu.
They asked the admiral to leave the ship,
But calmly he stayed smiling,
Upon the deck which was all wrapt
In flames with fury roaring.

The Night Sky in Summer

Hikuki hoshi Takaki hoshi to no Hedatari no
Akirakani miyu Midori no sora ni.
Far up in the blue sky,
The distances between
Low stars and higher stars
Were clearly to be seen.

The Fountain

Waki-izuru Izumi no mizu no Mori-sagari
Kuzuru to sure ya Nao mori-agaru.
Behold! the fountain, springing up,
Rises high. Should it collapse,
Then immediately again
It rises, higher still perhaps.

The Dead Child

Haru-baru ni Tomuraj ni kite Waga shuhto
Naki ko ga koto wa Iwade kaeriki.
My father-in-law, to condole us,
Came a long, long way,
And left, but of the little dead child
Never a word did he say.
The old man was too full of grief
to say even a word about his dead grandson.

The Waterfall

Ochiyo taki Hi no kage shiroku Terasuran
Manatsu shibashi no Hodo ni arazuya.
O, waterfall, flow down abundantly,
For soon will pass away the light
Of this midsummer sun which shines on thee,
Dazzling and white.
This verse suggests that the heyday of youth is brief.

When My Mother Passed Away

Tare kimete Hitoyo to iishi Ware wa shimo
Mata awan yo no Haha ni ari to omoh.
Who positively said,
"One life alone is given unto men"?
I feel there is another world,
Where I can see my mother once again.

Chosuke Ikuta (1889—)

Chosuke Ikuta is the editor of a poetry magazine entitled Wagimo or "My Darling" and the author of many books on Japanese poetry.

A Firefly

Asa wo mada Hisokani hikaru Hotaru ite
Shizukani tsuyu wo Somete tomo-sumo.
A firefly faintly glowed
Still in the early morn,
Which quiet dyed and lit
The sparkling dews of dawn.

Kyoko Mizumachi (1891—)

A pupil of the famed poet, Saishu Onoe, Kyoko has published a collection of her verses.

Women's Role

Aigataki Miyo ni iki ite Ominago no
Sunaru tsutome no Nanzo kasokeki.
Japan now sees the most glorious age
Witnessed ever by humankind;
Yet how insignificant is the role
Played by Japanese womankind!

The Most Glorious Reign

Aigataki Yo ni ai etaru Yorokobi ni
Hataraku hibi ya Hana mo mini-tsutsu.
Taking delight in finding myself breathing
In the most glorious reign in the history of ours,
I do work diligently day and night,
Enjoying the sight of the cherry flowers.

A Mountain in Moonbeams

Yama no ho ni Yomosugara tsuki no Teri-sumite
Tani no kemono no Nezamete aran.
Upon the mountain peak
The moon is shining bright;
The beasts in its dale
May be wakeful in the beautiful light.

A Bird in the Sun's Ray

Ame harete Mwakani akarumu Hikari no naka
Kai koete tobu Tori no harokeki.
Upon the clearing up of rain,
The mountain glowed in the sun's ray;
Then over the vale through the sea of gold
A solitary bird soared, oh, how far away!

Fruits of Wisdom

A moral character is attached to autumnal scenes.—The flowers fading like our hopes, the leaves falling like our years, the clouds fleeting like our illusions, the light diminishing like our intelligence, the sun growing colder like our affections, the rivers becoming frozen like our lives—all bear secret relations to our destinies.—Chateaubriand.